

South over the grain growers of the North and West, the latter increases three-fold faster in wealth and white population, than do the slave States of that South. Let, then, the friends of human rights in England and France but extend equal advantages to both free and slave labor in this country, and the day is not distant when interest—pure self-interest—will extinguish the last vestige of human servitude from the soil of this rising and glorious Republic."

From the Boston Atlas. THE EXTRA SESSION.

The dust and the heat of the Extra Session have now nearly passed away. The lurid atmosphere of our National Politics will become clearer and clearer and brighter. The People will begin to pay more adequate attention to what they have gained—and to attempt to forget, if they cannot be entirely satisfied with, what they have lost. In the many measures of vast importance to the country, and which have been passed by Congress and approved by the President, the Whig party will clearly perceive that they have made a great gain, and have already been richly compensated for all the trouble through which they achieved the great political revolution of the last year.

Let us sit down a moment, and indulge in a review of those great Whig measures. The recent Extra Session of Congress commenced on the last day of May, and terminated on the 13th of the present month, embracing a period of fifteen weeks. Within that short space of time twenty-five Acts were passed—and many of them the most important Acts ever passed by any Congress. The whole history of legislation in this country does not present another instance of the transaction of so much business, of such high importance to the country, within such brief limits of time.

First, in the order of important Acts, there came the VAN BUREN LOAN BILL—a bill providing for the vast arrangements of floating Debt, saddled upon the country by the improvident and spendthrift Loco Foco Administrations. The faith of the Nation was solemnly pledged for the payment of this Debt—and the miserably disordered state in which that Debt stood, on the accession of the Whig Party, rendered it necessary, as a measure of accurate finance, to consolidate it into a funded debt. This measure was carried through by the Whigs, and vehemently opposed by the Loco Focos.

Then came an Act for the relief of the Widow of our lamented HARRISON—reimbursing to the family of the illustrious deceased, as an act of retributive justice, the large expenditures necessarily incurred in making the arrangements for entering upon the high station to which the People had called him, and from which he was suddenly and so unhappily taken away.

An Act was then passed, making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c. of the HOME SQUADRON. This was a measure conceived, brought forward, and enacted by the Whigs. Although there appeared to be nothing in the aspect of our Foreign Relations, immediately threatening a rupture of the pacific attitude which they have so long maintained, yet there remained important questions in abeyance, between another great maritime nation and our own, and as that nation was evidently strengthening her naval forces, by the preparation of great numbers of steam vessels well calculated for naval armament—a wise foresight dictated to our leading members of Congress, the propriety of adopting measures for the establishment of a countervailing force, to be ready for use in the event of any occurring emergency. This measure of the Whigs has been a very popular one, and has commended itself strongly to the good judgment of the country.

Then came the Repeal of that most odious of all the spawn of Loco Focism, the detestable and detested SUB-TREASURY. This Repeal was one of the principal measures which the People expected, when the Whig Party came into power, and upon which they had calculated with such entire certainty, that its final enactment produced very little sensation. We have good reason to rejoice that the Statute Book is purged of that highly offensive matter.

The next in the line of magnificent Whig Laws, is the BANKRUPT LAW—that beneficent measure, for which thousands upon thousands of our citizens have, year after year, been anxiously waiting, until the agony of "hope deferred" had almost swallowed up every other feeling in relation to it, but now, under the new Whig Administration, the day of relief has dawned upon the oppressed, the galling fetters are to be struck from their limbs, and hundreds of thousands of active, industrious men will be born, as it were, to a new life, and they will not soon forget that it is to the benign influences of Whig Counsels that they are indebted for this their deliverance.

The Act making appropriations for Fortifications, and for the purchase of Naval Ordnance and Stores, is another of those defensive measures rendered necessary, by the possible contingency of a foreign War. This state of preparation will have a strong tendency to prevent the occurrence of the calamity, against which it is calculated to protect us, in case that calamity should occur.

The REVENUE BILL, as a measure to relieve the exhausted resources of the Government, and bring back the receipts of the Nation to the amount of its expenditures, although the Bill came clogged with a provision which was not very consonant with our Northern interests, was, nevertheless, a measure obviously demanded by the diminished resources, and Bankrupt Treasury, which the Loco Foco Administrations had left behind them. This measure is a Whig measure, opposed by the Loco Focos, and supported by the Whigs.

And next comes the LAND BILL—that measure which, if it had stood solitary and alone, as the only characteristic measure of the Whig ascendancy, would have circled the brow of its projectors with a crown of glory. This Act holds out the strongest inducements, and the most lenient terms, to the settlers on the Public Lands—and it provides that the proceeds of those Lands, the rich domain which is the peculiar property of the States, shall be divided for the benefit of the people of the States. It is impossible to conceive of the adoption of any measure, more benignant in its influences, or more opportune to existing circumstances, than

this distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands.—This measure will be surcharged with blessings, and its happy results will long remain as so many honorable testimonials of the prudence and the patriotism of the Whig party.

THE CALEDONIAN.



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain—
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSBURY,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1841.

THE LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT
Assembles at the Capital next week on Thursday. There will be a Governor to be elected, and most probably a Lt. Governor and Treasurer. Col. Paine has not so many votes within about 800 as have all the other candidates, and the vote for the other State Officers on the Whig ticket is nearly the same as his—perhaps a few hundred higher. A new apportionment of State Senators is to be made—some arrangement for the disposition of the money accruing to the State from the Land Distribution Law—and some action with reference to the election of members of Congress hereafter, in view of the apportionment that may be made under the late Census, will doubtless be had.—Should the ratio of representation in Congress be fixed at 60,000, as is suggested, Vermont will lose one member. We shall furnish our readers with a full account of the transactions of the Legislature.

MORE TROUBLES UPON THE FRONTIER.

Circumstances which have been developing themselves for the last few months on the New-York frontier have indicated that something of a hostile nature was in contemplation. The collecting of arms—the clandestine seizure and removal of cannon, and the gathering of powder and other munitions of war, indicated something, but what that certainly was, remained a matter of some doubt. Most people, however, surmised and believed that all this was done with reference to a forcible deliverance of McLeod from custody. But the opinion now is that another object was in view—a military incursion into Canada—by individuals from there, now in the States, with such as they could collect under their banner belonging on this line.

The New York papers on the frontier speak of the discovery of Lodges of men along the line—of their close alliance—and concealment—and of their undoubted purpose of invading Canada. This information has reached our Government and has called forth a Proclamation from the President, which will be found in this paper.

The regular military force now in the Canadas amounts to 20,000 men—armed to the teeth, and thoroughly disciplined, and ready for combat at a moment's notice. Vain and futile then must be all encroachments upon Canada with any but a force equally large and as well armed.

The excitement along the Frontier of New York is great. The Troy Whigs say: "We are informed on good authority, that the organization of these men within our territory was never so complete as it is at present; and that it comprises a body of fifty or sixty thousand persons, who are ready to march at a moment's warning across the frontier, and to carry fire and sword into the heart of the Canadas."

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A large public meeting was held at Burlington on the 27th ult. in relation to the abduction of Grogan. The following resolutions, reported by Charles Adams, Esq. with others, were passed: "Resolved, In the full belief that this outrage will be disavowed, we recommend to our fellow citizens to refrain from all attempts to retaliate, and to wait quietly but confidently the action of the Government.

Resolved, If this outrage shall be justified, it will be an affront to the nation; and to the nation we confide the keeping of its honor and the protection of its citizens, hereby pledging ourselves to a hearty co-operation, and guaranteeing that fifty thousand Green Mountain Boys, good and true, shall be ready for the crisis.

Public meetings have also been held at St. Albans and Alburgh. We perceive by an intimation in the Montreal Herald that Grogan is likely to be released.

When our neighbor of the Star finds leisure, we hope he will explain to his readers, how and wherefore, tea and coffee were included among dutiable articles in the Revenue Bill on its passage through the House, and why they were not made free, then, according to the motion of the Whig member from Pennsylvania, and the wishes of 19 20th of the Whig members of Congress. It would be an act of honesty, now election is over, and is justly due to the readers of that paper.

ESSEX COUNTY SENATOR. Stephen Howe, whig, has received the certificate of election. The vote of Victory was rejected on the ground that the town was not legally organized. The Locos have called an "indignation meeting," and if certain individuals can but raise good fat fees to enable them to luxuriate at the capital a few weeks at others expense their "indignation" will probably abate somewhat. The Senate will no doubt do full justice in the premises, if it has not been done.

NEW ORLEANS. There were 28 deaths by yellow fever at New Orleans on the 11th. During the week ending on that day the total number of deaths was 245, of which 161 were by yellow fever.

LORD SYDENHAM.

Whose death we mentioned last week as having occurred on the 19th of September, had been previously recalled, and Sir R. Jackson, appointed his successor, whose arrival to take upon himself the duties of Governor General was expected in a few days after the decease of Lord S. The new Governor is opposed, it is understood, to the liberal politicians of Canada.

Lord Sydenham had prepared his speech for delivery on the prorogation of Parliament, but being too feeble to attend, Parliament was dissolved by an under officer.

The Quebec Mercury says:—About five o'clock of the evening preceding his death his lordship having made some alteration in his will, received the sacrament, and his household being summoned to his chamber, he bade them an eternal farewell, and prepared himself with calmness for his approaching end, which took place on the following Sabbath morning, the 19th.

The Canadian papers come to us in mourning, and those opposed to the policy of the Governor speak highly of his good intentions, and express regret for his decease. Upon re-calling Lord S. the Queen appointed him to be a "Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath." But he was suddenly called from amidst earthly honors to that eternity where he stands side by side with many of the unhonored while here of his subjects.

ANOTHER BANK ROBBERY. The Kerkimer Co. Bank, N. Y. was robbed a few days since of \$75,000, in gold, its own bills, and bills of other banks. Anson C. Brown, book keeper of the bank, went to the cashier on Saturday night for the key, pretending that a couple of merchants wanted checks cashed before the bank opened on Monday. He went to the bank, unlocked it, and returned the key. The next morning the clerk was missed, and suspicion excited, and upon opening the bank the robbery was discovered. Brown, with two other men, fled to Albany, and were finally caught near Saratoga Springs, and all the money recovered except 500 or \$600.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. By the politeness of friends we have been furnished with several Catalogues of Dartmouth College for the current year, which show this venerable Institution still to be in a healthy and prosperous state. Students—Seniors, 92—Juniors, 85—Sophomores, 76—Freshmen, 76. Total—including 80 medical students—409.

OFFICIAL. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States, that sundry secret Lodges, Clubs, or associations exist on the Northern Frontier; that the members of these Lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected fire arms, and other military materials, and secreted them, in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country, by making military and lawless incursions when opportunity shall offer, into the Territory of a Power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides of the line, visit these Lodges, and harangue the members in secret meeting, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions, on the ignorant and credulous, for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these Lodges have already been manifested, in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being: Now, therefore, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, admonishing all such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that if any lawless incursion into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities, they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf.

And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons, who may have joined these Lodges, immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations, and illegal proceedings; and to assist the Government in maintaining the peace of the country, against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1841; and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-sixth. JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

BACKING OUT. The locofoco papers are beginning to find out that they have been a little too fast in making love to President Tyler. Because he rejected the Bank bill they were weak enough to believe, or deceitful enough to pretend they did, that he was coming over to their side! They accordingly did all they could to bring him entirely over. They coaxed, they wheedled, they got down on their marrow-bones, but in vain. President Tyler was not such a fool as to be caught by such chaff. The Loco papers are now beginning to find out that instead of deceiving John Tyler, they have only made themselves supremely ridiculous for nothing. The Post is beginning to take the back track. The Argus alternately abuses and coaxes, the Richmond Enquirer is puzzled what to say, and the Globe relinquishes the chase, and gives up the game.—Atlas.

The National Intelligencer confirms the statement from the Louisville Journal, that Judge McLean has actually declined the appointment as Secretary of War. All the others have accepted of their appointments.

From the St. Albans Messenger. DARING OUTRAGE—OUR TERRITORY INVADED AND AN AMERICAN CITIZEN KIDNAPPED BY BRITISH ARMED SOLDIERS!

Since the announcement in our last paper of the gross outrage committed upon our rights as a nation, and upon the lives and liberty of individuals, in the forcible seizure and abduction of Col. James W. Grogan, we have been enabled to gather further testimony in relation to the affair, which we lose no time in presenting to our readers. As might have been anticipated, such an outrage could not but be followed by the exasperation and excitement of the people, and it is highly credible to our fellow-townsmen that immediately upon the arrival of the news of Col. Grogan's seizure, they made due preparations for the procurement of indisputable facts which they might lay before the Governor of Vermont and the proper authorities at Washington. At large and respectable meetings at the Court House, on the 21st and 22d insts., the public sentiment was manifested, and facts and resolutions were presented for the consideration of the people generally.

The committee appointed to collect testimony relative to the illegal transaction reported on Wednesday evening, and read to a very large audience sundry affidavits, the substance of which we are about to communicate to our readers. Those affidavits indicate plainly that rumor had not magnified the atrocity of the act.

It appears from one of the affidavits that on the 19th inst., there were present at the tavern of J. M. Sowles, at Alburgh, a short distance this side of the line, sundry persons from Canada, in company with James W. Grogan, and among the rest a dragoon who urged Grogan to drink, and was particularly attentive to him so much so that his courtesies became suspicious.—These suspicions were communicated to Grogan, and he was advised that a plan was afoot to kidnap him and to transport him to Canada. Grogan finally following the friendly advice given him, went to Alburgh City, so called, and afterwards went to pass the night at the house of Mr. Wm. Brown, his brother-in-law, who resides about three miles from the boundary line.

From the affidavit of another, it appears that William Brown and his wife were awakened about 2 o'clock in the morning of Monday the 20th Sept. by a noise occasioned by the breaking open, and forcible entrance, of a gang of armed men into their dwelling. This gang consisting of fifteen or more, were in the uniform of British Soldiers, and as could be seen by the lantern they carried, fully armed. Mr Brown sprang from the bed upon perceiving the intruders, and was met at the door of his sleeping room, by a British ruffian who presented his gun and bayonet, and ordered him to remain quiet.

Mr Brown called aloud to his sons who were sleeping above, and was threatened by the soldier that he would certainly be shot unless he desisted speaking. The remainder of the gang rushed into the adjoining room, where Col. Grogan was sleeping, crying out as they entered, "Here he is!"—"here he is!"—"shoot him—blow his brains out." They seized him and dragged him from his bed, and carried him by force through the house, and conveyed him to the road, where were vehicles in readiness to take him across the line. Mr Brown testifies that he was apparently strangled so that he could neither speak or make even a show of resistance.

It appears from another affidavit that the son of Mr Wm Brown came down at his father's call as soon as he could put on his clothes, and was met by one of the British dragoons—an Irishman, as he thought—who cocked his gun and ordered him to return, or he would shoot. Soon after they had off with Grogan, young Mr Brown discovered a drab colored hat, a British bayonet, and a cotton handkerchief which they dropped in the hurry of their proceedings. Soon after day light a British Dragoon was seen riding towards the house of Mr Brown, apparently in search of the articles which the ruffians had accidentally lost. As soon as he saw he was discovered, he ran his horse back to Her Majesty's dominions.

From another affidavit, it appears that a gentleman going from Clarenceville to Missisquoi Bay, overtook a wagon, in which was James W. Grogan, four armed soldiers and a driver, and four mounted dragoons riding and keeping guard by the wagon. Grogan was placed in the bottom of the wagon. Upon their arrival at the Bay, Grogan remained in the wagon surrounded by a strong guard, in front of the guard house, for about a quarter of an hour, after which he was ordered into the Guard House, and from thence was taken to Montreal. Grogan appeared badly wounded and bruised—his face was very much disfigured, and it was with great difficulty he could walk or step. The party that brought him to the Guard House from Alburgh, was formally dismissed in true military style, by Sergeant Read, who belongs to Capt. Jones' company of Light Dragoons in Her Majesty's service. It was reported at Missisquoi Bay, that on the evening previous to the transaction above detailed, Capt. Jones had been heard to say, that he had despatched a squad of men after Col. Grogan, and that Grogan would, without fail, be taken that night.

The substance of the above affidavits (save one) was read aloud at the meeting held at St. Albans, on the evening of the 22d, and upon the correctness of the facts no doubt need be entertained. They are proof indisputable that an armed force in Her Majesty's service—acting by command of superior officers in the service of Her Majesty—entered upon our territory and committed a gross outrage upon James W. Grogan, a natural born American citizen, who was in the enjoyment of all the rights of a citizen of the United States. The affidavits establish, beyond a cavil, that this outrage was premeditated and brutal beyond comparison—that our territory has been invaded and all law and right been ruthlessly trampled upon. This being the fact, it was obligatory upon us to search out testimony to establish the assertion, and to transmit to the proper authorities, with a full and proper representation of the time and place and nature of the outrage. This has been promptly done, and we anticipate such a notice of it as its extreme brutality demands. The papers have been forwarded to

Washington, and to our Governor, and we doubt not measures will be taken to demand redress for this insult and to rescue us from a repetition of an offence which debases even those British soldiers who disgraced humanity by their barbarity and cruelty in the late Canadian insurrection.

U. S. S. Hemmenway, we learn, has now the certificate of election to the Senate for Orleans County—he having received more votes than Allen, but not a majority.

Reported for the N. Y. Express. HORRID MURDER.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER, AND DISCOVERY OF THE DEAD BODY. On Friday the 17th inst., Mr. Samuel Adams, a master printer of great respectability, residing at No. 11 Elizabeth street, and carrying on business at 59 Gold st. under the firm of Scatchard & Adams, left his establishment and proceeded to the office of the Missionary Herald. After transacting some business there, he said he would go to Canal st, to see some bookseller who owed him some money, but did not see him there, and the last that was seen of him was on Broadway, near Chambers st. Some person, it is understood, told him while out that Mr J. C. Colt, the author of a new system of book-keeping, (who occupied an office in the new granite building at the corner of Chambers st. and Broadway, in the room next but one to Broadway,) who owed Mr. Adams some \$200 for printing his book, was about to leave the city, and Mr. Adams replied that he would go to see him and endeavor to get his money: whether he went there or not, the sequel probably tells—but Mr Adams from that day was never seen alive.

A little before four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, Mr Wheeler, a celebrated teacher of penmanship, who occupies the room on the 2d story of the building fronting Broadway, and adjoining that of Colt, heard a strange and unaccountable noise in Colt's room, as if some persons were engaged in fencing or in a scuffle; and anon, a crash as of some heavy body falling on the floor, and then a dead silence reigned. After waiting some time, Mr Wheeler went to the door of Colt's room and knocked; but receiving no answer, looked through the key-hole and saw two hats on the table of Colt's room, and Colt in the act of wiping or washing the floor. Mr Wheeler, after waiting a considerable length of time, looked in at the key-hole again, and still saw Mr Colt engaged in the same operation. Mr W. then told his assistant in his school to watch Colt until he went out of his room, as he suspected something was wrong—the young man accordingly watched all night and heard Colt engaged in his room all night at work.

On the morning of Saturday he saw Colt put some four feet long out of his room marked with some name, and directed to St. Louis, in New Orleans, which in the course of the forenoon he delivered to a carman, who put it on his cart and conveyed it away.

A day or two afterwards, Mr Wheeler looking ingress into Colt's room, and discovered a looking glass broken; the floor bearing the appearance of having been recently scrubbed or scraped, and the place covered with fresh ink, and also ink upon the wall, as if to conceal some other thing. A hatchet was also found, the handle of which had been scraped over, and then covered with ink.

On hearing of the disappearance of Mr Adams, who was advertised for, Mr Wheeler went to the Coroner and communicated to him his suspicions, and that magistrate with Justice Taylor of the Police, aided by officers A. M. C. Smith and Walker, examined the premises; and after taking the testimony of Mr. Wheeler and his assistant, concluded to arrest Colt, who was arrested by Officer Smith accordingly on Friday, and taken before the Mayor. On being interrogated, he was not in his room on the night of the 19th inst. and that he did not put any box out of his room and send it away, the next day, though it was proved that he did. He was then committed to prison. The Mayor then advertised for the carman, who took the box from the store, and Mr Godfrey, the superintendent of carts, diligently employed himself until he found him, and brought him before the Mayor. There he stated that he had conveyed a box from Mr. Colt's room and put it on board the ship Kalamazoo according to directions, for which Mr. Colt had paid him.

The Mayor then sent officers Smith and Walker on board the ship and had her detained, as she was about to sail; and yesterday having the hatchet opened. The Mayor and Justice Taylor, with the officers, repaired on board the vessel, where the box marked as stated, was found in her hold, after a time got out and brought on deck. The box was opened, and the body of a man supposed to be Mr Adams found, with only the shirt on, partly covered with salt and chloride of lime, which was wrapped round it,—a coat and other clothes packed around the body, and the whole enveloped in an old awning. It was then closed and conveyed to the dead house in the Park. There the Coroner, attended by Drs. Gilman and Kissam, and others, appeared and examined the body, which was grossly decomposed and presented a frightful spectacle. A rope was round the neck extending round under the knees, which were drawn up to the breast—the whole of the bone of the forehead was crushed and driven in upon the brain. There was a fracture of both the right and left parietal bones, portions of which were driven in and went across the right side of the chin, which also penetrated the stock on his neck.

The stock was also cut open in front and only behind. The physicians ascribed his death to these wounds, and the testimony was laid before the Jury who assembled. The testimony regards the identification of the body, clothing, &c. we were not allowed to hear, but the verdict in accordance with the above facts, impugning, as they believed, to J. C. Colt. He was brought out of prison, and looked pale and gaunt, remaining silent, and his counsel, Mr. Robert Emmett and J. A. Morrell, sent for afterwards was remanded to prison.

Justice Taylor also on Saturday succeeded in covering the watch of Mr Adams, which was found in Colt's trunk at his boarding-house.